

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5491

五一五

HONGKONG, MONDAY, 25TH JUNE, 1875.

一月

八十二

六英

港

PRICE \$25 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

June 25, FORTUNE, Siamese bark, 447, F. Schultz, Bangkok 12th June, General. —TAK MEET & CO., German schooner, 247, F. Jensen, Copenhagen 2nd June, General. —W.M. Pusey & CO., 814, Druers, Shanghai 22nd June, General. —Siamese & CO., 26, Aoxoy, British str., 244, Salovo, Saigon 16th June, General. —Siamese & CO., 26, E. J. Spence, British bark, 519, J. H. Gill, Newcastle, N.S.W. 10th May, Coal. —June 26, FABUS, Siamese ship, 635, C. H. Stobie, Bangkok 7th June, General. —KIN TAI LOONG, British str., 244, Salovo, Saigon 16th June, General. —CHINESE, 26, ELLISON CASTLE, British bark, 298, H. Ramsey, Newhaven 16th May, General. —ANHOU, Kuanhsien & CO., 26, MUNSON, British bark, 283, Geo. Hutton, Newhaven 18th May, Beans. —CHINESE, 26, FONDAINE, British ship, 637, G. B. Taylor, Newhaven 16th June, April. —H. H. H. CO., 26, CHALMERS, French bark, 255, Horne, Newhaven 12th May, Beans. —CHALMERS & CO., 26, FONDAINE, Danish str., 903, D. Torn, Saigon 25th June, Beans and General. —CHINESE, 26, G. H. CO., 26, FORTUNE, Siamese bark, 655, S. E. Farwell, London 22nd February, General. —VOEG, HAGEDORN & CO., 26, CHALMERS, British str., 759, James Horne, Carter, June 26th, General. —SCHLETT & CO., 27, VITRON, TISAMI, Italian frigate, 1,900, F. de Negri, New Guinea 8th. —JEDDAH, British str., 994, J. Clark, Singapore 10th June, and Saigon 17th, Rice. —CHINESE.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE JUNE 26TH.

GUNA, str., for Saigon. Yesso, str., for East Coast. Hareish, for Newchwang. Norden, str., for Shanghai. Macquarie str., for Bangkok. Ocean, for Manila. Santa Lucia, for Cagayan. Paco, for Manila. Galley of Lions, str., for Yokohama. Daylight, for Bangkok.

## Departures.

June 26, AMOY, str., for Canton. June 26, NOEMA, str., for Swatow. June 26, DUGUAY TROISIER, for Keelung. June 26, MARTE, for Manila. June 26, MINDANAO, for Canton. June 26, TIGER, str., for Saigon and Manila. June 27, YESSO, str., for East Coast. June 27, EDWARD JAMES, for Foochow. June 27, GUNGA, str., for Saigon. June 27, CHARTE, for Whampoa. June 27, CECANO, for Manila. June 27, DAYLIGHT, for Bangkok. June 27, Portuguese gunboat CAMOENS, for Macao. June 27, GALLY OF LORENE, str., for Yokohama. June 27, NORDEN, str., for Shanghai.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

For Amy, str., from Shanghai. Mr. De Keene, 1 European cabin, 3 Chinese cabin, 1 European deck, and 37 Chinese. Per Tortoise, from Bangkok. —For Amy, str., from Saigon: —Mr. H. Cohen and 100 Chinese. For Galley of Lions, str., for Yokohama —1 Cabin. For GUNA, str., for Saigon: —30 Chinese. For Norden, str., for Shanghai: —1 Cabin.

## Reports.

The Siamese ship Fabus reports left Bangkok on 7th June, and had light S.S.E. and S.W. winds throughout. The British bark Columbia reports left Saigon on 18th June, and had light S.S.E. and S.W. winds throughout. The Danish steamship Fyen reports left Saigon on 22nd June at 6 a.m., and had moderate S.W. monsoon and fine weather. The British bark Elton Castle reports left Newchwang on 16th May, and had very light winds and calms throughout the w. monsoon. The French bark Claude reports left Newchwang on 17th May, for Whampoa, and had light air and calms to arrival in Hongkong on 26th June.

The German schooner D. W. D. reports left Chetoo on 2nd June, had light Southwesterly winds and fine weather. Passed the British bark Elton Castle outside the port bound in. The Siamese bark Fortune reports left Bangkok on 12th June. Had equally weather from the N.W. to S.W. to the Macleod Bank, with continued rain; after which light air from the South with fine weather.

The British bark Monson reports left Newchwang on 18th May. Had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather to Breaker Point on the 19th inst.; thence to port light Southwesterly and S.W. winds and strong current setting to the Eastward.

The British bark E. J. Spence reports left Newchwang on 19th May. Had moderate N.E. winds and fine weather to Breaker Point on the 19th inst.; thence to port light Southwesterly and S.W. winds and strong current setting to the Eastward.

The British steamer Amy reports left Shanghai on 22nd June. Had fresh S.W. monsoon the first 36 hours, then moderate winds to arrival. On the 25th had equally weather. Passed the Chinese steamer previously known as the Parrot. Also passed the steamer Satoe at 10 a.m. on the 22nd, in the Bosphorus. At 4 p.m. the same day, passed the steamer Naga. At 4 p.m. the same day, passed the steamer Naga.

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

## Auction Sales To-day.

Note.

## To be Let.

TO LET.

WMA Possession on 1st April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, Limited, as OFFICES, consisting of FIVE ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings, Rent \$75 per month. Apply to T. ALGAR, 18, Hollywood Road, 1392, Hongkong, 10th June, 1875.

GOODWINS TO LET.

SUBSTANTIAL GRANITE GOODWINS, situated on the Phuys East, Nos. 60A, 61A, and 62A, and another No. 63. Rent moderate. Apply to T. ALGAR, 18, Hollywood Road, 1392, Hongkong, 10th June, 1875.

TO LET.

FOURTH CLASS GRANITE GOODWIN, situated on the Phuys, Wan Chai. Apply to S. E. BURROWS & SONS, 1829, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

M. R. CHAS. G. BUNKER, Jr., has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. THOMSON & CO., Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow, June 5th, 1875. [Im 830]

NOTICE.

M. R. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., 1829, Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

THOMSON & CO., WESTBROOK VILLAS, Bonham Road, Apply to G. FALCONER & CO., 346, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEPPER'S HILL, NO. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE. Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., 512, Hongkong, 23rd May, 1875.

TO LET.

With Previous on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "THE CRAIGLAUGHOLM" situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of B. JENSEN, Esq.

GOOD STABLING. Good and Water laid on. Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD, 232, Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Previous on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "THE WOODLANDS" now painted and in Good Order. Apply to REMEDIOS & CO., 181, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Lower Moeng Terrace, from 1st July prox. Rent \$40. Apply to ED. SHARP & TOLLER, Supreme Court House, Hongkong, 18th June, 1875. [Im 638]

TO LET.

HOUSE in Lower Moeng Terrace, from 1st July prox. Rent \$40. Apply to CAELLOWAY & CO., Hongkong, Canton, 1st June, 1875. [Im 841]

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NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875, has been further augmented by a

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THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI;

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

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also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for the Work);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN;

THE

SILK-WORM DISTRICTS,

THE

ISLAND OF FORMOSA,

AND OF

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—

HONGKONG;

Besides other local information and statistics correct to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Commercial, and General Offices.

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The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JUNE 23RD, 1875.

It seems from the Blue Book on the Macao Coolie Traffic that the latest efforts made to resuscitate the trade was a failure to re-open the trade between Havana and Macao. Mr. DUNLOP, Her MAJESTY's Consul-General at Havana, wrote from that port on the 1st September, 1874, to Earl DEAN, stating that some of the head-men of the free Chinese there had been sounded "on the possibility of their (the Chinese) acting with the so-called Colonisation Society for the purpose of establishing 'agencies' in the Chinese towns to induce 'passenger colonists' to accept passage to other places, with an ultimate destination to Cuba;" and also to see if something could be done in the Japanese seaports, so as to extend the system indirectly there. Mr. Dunlop added that he did not think the Chinese, though most of whom keep small shops and are possessed of a little money, would fall into the snare, but the proposal had been made to them, and prospects of lucrative profits held out.

This communication set Lord DEAN on the move. The noble lord showed the utmost promptitude in acting on the information. He wrote to Mr. CORNOLD, the British Consul at Lisbon, making his acquaintance with what had come to his knowledge, and requesting him to report anything that he might learn with regard to the subject. Mr. CORNOLD lost no time in bringing the question of the revival of the Coolie Traffic under the notice of the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and pointed out to him the deep interest evinced by Her MAJESTY's Government in its total suppression. He further stated that it was the opinion of the British Government that the traffic in question would only be finally extinguished by the Portuguese Government, so far as to its utmost extent their Decree of March, 1875. Senator CORNO responded that he considered the question as belonging to the past, that in March last year, he had even telegraphed to the Governor of Macao not to allow

free emigration, lest it might serve as a cloak to the old traffic; that the new Governor just appointed (October, 1874) would take positive instructions to carry out all the engagements of Portugal with respect to the suppression of the Coolie Traffic, coupled with orders not even to allow free emigration; and that a contemplated Treaty between Portugal and Peru had not been ratified in consequence of this question interesting. Earl DEAN, determined to see that no possible pretension that could be taken in connection with the question should be wanting, soon after wrote to Sir BROOKES ROBERTSON, instructing him to keep a watchful eye upon the proceedings of the Macao Authorities. Sir BROOKES ROBERTSON appears to have taken up the injunction eagerly, for on the 15th December last, he addressed a despatch to Lord TENTERDEN, stating that he had reason to believe strong pressure would be brought to bear upon Senator d'AVILA, the new Governor of Macao, to admit of the restoration of the coolie traffic under the name of free emigration, as several of the coolie agents, who had been living in Hongkong since the closing of the barracks, immediately on the arrival of Senator d'AVILA, left there for Macao. On the 16th January last Sir ANTHONY KENNEDY informed Lord CAENAVON that the notice

suspending the regulations for carrying on Chinese emigration from Macao for one year was about to expire, and there were several well-known and influential coolie traders ready on the spot, eager to take advantage of the resumption unless its prohibition by the Portuguese Government were renewed. Lord DEAN thereupon wrote to Mr. CORNOLD transmitting copies of the despatches of Sir BROOKES ROBERTSON and Sir ANTHONY KENNEDY, and desiring him to express to the Portuguese Foreign Minister the confidence reposed in him by His MAJESTY's Government that the Government of Portugal were sincere in their desire to put at the resumption of the Coolie traffic in any shape, but instructing him at the same time to draw the attention of the Lisbon Government to the fact that the suspension of the Regulations for the coolie traffic would expire on the 1st April, and urge the propriety of their sending instructions upon the subject at once by telegraph.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Esopus* left Hongkong for this port on Saturday, the 18th January, 1875.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE P. &amp; O. STEAMER "ZAMBESI" AND A JUNK.

—FINDING OF THE COURT.

The following report of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the collision of the British steamship *Zambesi*, official number 10,112, is published for general information:—At 2 a.m. on the 15th January, 1875, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Zambesi*, official number 89,413, George Frederick Cates, master, with some of whose certificates of competency is 3,055, when entering the harbour of Victoria, came into collision with a fishing junk of 800 pounds burthen, on board of which were four men, two women, and seven children.

The fishing junk was submerged, and one man and five children drowned or missing.

The Court finds that the collision was unavoidable, and no blame attributable to the Captain or Officers of the *Zambesi*.

The Court has therefore returned the certificate to the master.

Given at Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

G. M. COX, Police Magistrate.

J. P. MOBURN, R.N., Acting Harbour Master, &amp;c.

ROBERT MCINTYRE, Unofficial Justice of the Peace.

R. H. OAKES, Government Marine Surveyor.

R. B. BRUCE, Master British Surveyor.

G. J. GARDNER, Assistant, Admiralty and Commander-in-Chief.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

23rd Jan.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Kow-Loon, 13th Jan.—A Chinese constable, Li Aloung, charged by Chinese constable No. 228, with gambling in Cleverly-street, was fined £100, in default, seven days' hard labour.

The prisoner said he was a barker, and went to kow-Loon to attend the attorney.

Remanded until the 25th instant.

SUSPECT GAMBLING.

Li Aloung, charged by Chinese constable No. 228, with gambling in Cleverly-street, was fined £100, in default, seven days' hard labour.

Chin Ayung, charged by District Watchman No. 13, with a similar offence, was sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

STREET FIGHT.

Young Alau and another were charged by police, with fighting near the Murray Barracks. The first was discharged, and the second was fined £100, in default, seven days' hard labour.

Chin Ayung, charged by District Watchman No. 13, with a similar offence, was charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in Euclid street, and was fined £1 each.

Lam Achong and another were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. The first was fined 50 cents, and the second was fined 20 cents.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

A man named Lam Afook, was charged by Chinese constable 181, with being a suspicious character, having been found on the Pottifield Road under suspicious circumstances. He knew him an old offender, and having been in gaol several times.

Inspector RIVERS said a petition had been sent by the Chinese to the Aberdeen Comptroller of the police, to the effect that the Chinese would be taught caution, the ill-disposed would have a salutary check of the investigation to follow their crime, and the public would learn to guard against many possible sources of conflagration. Such inquiries might, too, include in their scope the efforts taken to extinguish fires, and this would no doubt give rise to many valuable suggestions and recommendations for the more efficient utilisation of the volunteer assistance generally tendered by individuals on such occasions.

The cause of the fire of the 22nd instant is still not certainly known. Considering the value of the property destroyed, and more especially that of the property jeopardised by it, an inquiry would in this case be most satisfactory to residents. One fact seems generally understood, that it originated somewhere in the servants' quarters. It is well known, as "Inquirer" points out, that Chinese servants to induce passenger colonists to accept passage to other places, with an ultimate destination to Cuba;" and also to see if something could be done in the Japanese seaports, so as to extend the system indirectly there. Mr. Dunlop added that he did not think the Chinese, though

most of whom keep small shops and are possessed of a little money, would fall into the snare, but the proposal had been made to them, and prospects of lucrative profits held out.

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THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE P. &amp; O. STEAMER "ZAMBESI" AND A JUNK.

—FINDING OF THE COURT.

The following report of the Marine Court of Inquiry into the collision of the British steamship *Zambesi*, official number 10,112, is published for general information:—At 2 a.m. on the 15th January, 1875, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship *Zambesi*, official number 89,413, George Frederick Cates, master, with some of whose certificates of competency is 3,055, when entering the harbour of Victoria, came into collision with a fishing junk of 800 pounds burthen, on board of which were four men, two women, and seven children.

The fishing junk was submerged, and one man and five children drowned or missing.

The Court finds that the collision was unavoidable, and no blame attributable to the Captain or Officers of the *Zambesi*.

The Court has therefore returned the certificate to the master.

Given at Hongkong, 13th January, 1875.

G. M. COX, Police Magistrate.

J. P. MOBURN, R.N., Acting Harbour Master &amp;c.

ROBERT MCINTYRE, Unofficial Justice of the Peace.

R. H. OAKES, Government Marine Surveyor.

R. B. BRUCE, Master British Surveyor.

G. J. GARDNER, Assistant, Admiralty and Commander-in-Chief.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE

23rd Jan.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.

Kow-Loon, 13th Jan.—A Chinese constable, Li Aloung, charged by Chinese constable No. 228, with gambling in Cleverly-street, was fined £100, in default, seven days' hard labour.

Chin Ayung, charged by District Watchman No. 13, with a similar offence, was charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in Euclid street, and was fined £1 each.

Lam Achong and another were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. The first was discharged, and the second was fined 50 cents.

STREET FIGHT.

Young Alau and another were charged by police, with fighting near the Murray Barracks. The first was discharged, and the second was fined £100, in default, seven days' hard labour.

Chin Ayung, charged by District Watchman No. 13, with a similar offence, was charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in Euclid street, and was fined £1 each.

Lam Achong and another were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance in the public streets. The first was discharged, and the second was fined 50 cents.

AN OLD OFFENDER.

A man named Lam Afook, was charged by Chinese constable 181, with being a suspicious character, having been found on the Pottifield Road under suspicious circumstances. He knew him an old offender, and having been in gaol several times.

Inspector RIVERS said a petition had been sent by the Chinese to the Aberdeen Comptroller of the police, to the effect that the Chinese would be taught caution, the ill-disposed would have a salutary check of the investigation to follow their crime, and the public would learn to guard against many possible sources of conflagration. Such inquiries might, too, include in their scope the efforts taken to extinguish fires, and this would no doubt give rise to many valuable suggestions and recommendations for the more efficient utilisation of the volunteer assistance generally tendered on such occasions.

The cause of the fire of the 22nd instant is still not certainly known. Considering the value of the property destroyed, and more especially that of the property jeopardised by it, an inquiry would in this case be most satisfactory to residents. One fact seems generally understood, that it originated somewhere in the servants' quarters. It is well known, as "



## Extracts.

## SECRET AFFINITIES.

In the *Corinthian*, Mr. Charles L. Colton, from the French *Thibault*, writes, following, from a *London*, entitled "Secret Affinities, a Pastoral Pastoral."

"Days in the sun-kissed time of summer, when the sun is at its height, the hours when white, On an old couple's frost, against blue glasses, Of an Athenian sky, tinted with light, Blest their mortal dreams."

In the same shall embolden crystal tears, Of the sand and sun-burnt hair, Venus leaves, Two pearls of liveliest ocean, through long years, Kept whispering words unknown."

In the fresh glances, by Granda's river, Close to the low-crooked fountain's silver flowers, Two roses, from Bacchus' garden, even Blighted their taurine flowers.

Upon the dunes of Venice, in a nest Where love, from sea to sea, has had his day, Two white doves, with their pink, found rest Through the soft month of May.

One new pearl, marine, into sun dim, "Alas! dissolve themselves, alike loosey, Pearls melt, flowers with marble shape, glisten, And bright birds flew away."

Each element, once free, flies back to feed, The unfathomable life-dust, yearning death, When God's all-shaping hands in silence bind.

Each form, that is to come,

By slow, slow change, to white and tender flesh

"The marble softs into dust have fallen,

Refugeed, alone, again."

The doves once more murmur, and coo beneath The hearts of two young lovers, when they meet;

The pearls renew themselves, and flash as teeth,

Through souls divinely sweet."

Home's sympathetic annals love,

And with soft sympathy the heart controls;

Touched by them, kindred spirits here & now,

Their afternoons of repose,

Obey to the heart's sweet fragrance sends,

Some color, or song with mystic power,

At once to never wakening lands,

The heart's first flower.

Of resplendent visions round the temple sheath,

Of lives linked in the sea, a memory wakes,

Of flowers-fall, flushing through the petals red,

When the bright fountain breaks.

Kiss, and wings that shivered in the kiss,

Golden doves near, come back to run

Sweet, falloping, faithful to remembered bliss,

The old love stirs again.

Fogolans presences shine forth, the past

Is for the visionary eye measured;

The breathing comes, to crimson lips repeat,

Love, to her heart's repose,

Where the larks play a glittering mesh within,

The earth's thrills, for a soft, sunny skin,

As fresh, and pure, and white.

Under low law and gentle voice the dove,

Her love, her nest, her moon;

Roots grow inimitable, and love

Springs up from the unknown.

Oh! thou whom burning, trembling, I adore,

With love, and set what home, what rest,

What heart, what life?

Strew, as mingling marble joined of yore;

As east, or bird, or flower?"

HOW TO INDUCE SLEEP.

I now venture to suggest how best simple

remedy for want of sleep. Opium, in any

form, even the *Anglo-Indian*, and chloro-

dyne, will leave traces of their influence

the next morning. I therefore prescribe for my-

self, and have frequently done so for others—

onions! simply common onions raw, but

spanish onions steamed well done. Everybody

knows the taste of onions; this is due to a

peculiar essential oil contained in this most

ancient and healthy root. This oil has, I

am sure, highly soporific powers. In my

own case, never fail. If I am much

preised with work, and feel half-not sleep,

then eat two or three small onions, and the

effect is magical. Onions are also excellent

things to eat when much exposed to in-

temper. Mr. Purkiss, Troutdale Fisher,

Keswick, informs me that when collecting

salmon and trout in the winter, he finds

that common raw onions enable him to

keep the ice bear the ice and cold of the

semi-frozen water much better than spruce,

beet, &c. The Arctic Expedition, just now

about to start, should therefore take a good

stock of onions. Finally, if a person

cannot sleep, it is because the blood is

in his brain, not in the stomach; the remedy,

therefore, is obvious: call the blood

down from the brain to the stomach.

This is to be done by eating a biscuit,

a hard-boiled egg, a bit of bread-and-

cheese, or something. Follow this up with

a glass of wine or milk, or even water,

and you will fall asleep, and will, I trust, bless

the name of "Frank Buckland—Lord of Water."

## THE PARSEES.

## PART I.

The name of the late Sir Jamsetjee stood

for more than a score of years at the very

head of the list of merchant-princes and ship-

owners in Bombay, where he was born, and

where his ancestors for many generations

resided. He came of an old and wealthy

family, who trace their genealogy back to the

Parsee exodus of the eight century; and it

is said that the "sacred fire" has never once

during all that time burned upon their

altar. Sir Jamsetjee himself, though prob-

ably faithful in the observance of the actual

requirements of his creed, was assuredly less

strict than the majority; and being a man of

large intellect, cultivated mind and great in-

dependence of character, he did not hesitate

to borrow from other nations any customs,

institutions or inventions that might tend to

the improvement of his own people. His

stately mansion was built and furnished

in European style; his children, even his

daughters, were carefully educated in foreign

as well as native lore; and his own associa-

tions were with refined and cultivated people,

without any regard to their nation or creed.

It was while visiting at his house, in familiar

intercourses with his family, and with other

Parsees of similar position, that I gleaned

many items of interest concerning the history

and practices of the Parsee-worshippers. Other

facts were added from time to time during

several years of frequent association with these singular people, in whose glorious

though unsuccessful struggles for home and

liberty it is impossible not to feel an interest.

As a race, the Parsees are intelligent,

active, and energetic. With business capa-

cies far above the average, they are usually

successful in amassing wealth, while they are

extremely benevolent in dispensing their

gains for both public and private charities.

For private benefactions they have, howev-

er, little call among themselves, since a Parsee

taunts would be an unheard-of anomaly.

Their style of living is princely but peculiar.

In the reception-rooms of the wealthy—and

most of the Parsees in the city of Bombay

are wealthy—one finds a rather quaint mingling of Oriental luxury and European ele-

gance—brightly-tinted Persian carpets

placed in Eastern fashion over divans studded

with pillows, among which recline, with

oriental indolence, some of the

members of the family; while in another part

of the same room half-a-dozen more may be

grouped about a table of marble and rose-

wood, occupying velvet chairs that have trav-

elled unimpassably from London or Paris.

French mirrors and Italian statuettes may

have for their *vis-à-vis* the exquisite mosaics

the massive gold vases, and the costly

bijouterie of the Orient, strewed profusely

around as starlings unaccustomed eyes; and

a genuine Miserere will be just as likely

to be placed side-by-side with

Parsee hours as anywhere else. The Parsees drive

the finest Arab steeds, but their equipages

there is a more lavish display of ornament

than we should deem quite in accordance

with good taste. The same is true in regard

to personal decoration. They wear immense

quantities of costly jewellery, and nearly all

their garments are of silk, generally richly embroidered in gold, and often with the addition of precious stones. Even little children wear only silk—infants from the very first being wrapped in long, loose robes of plain white silk that are gradually displaced by others more elaborate and costly; while this toilette of a Parsee lady in full evening-dress is often of the value of a hundred thousand rupees (or forty-five thousand dollars). The female costume consists of silk or cotton skirts gathered full round the waist, and long, loose robes of silk, lace, or muslin, all more or less decorated according to the wealth of the wearer. The dress of the men is composed of trousers and shirts of white or coloured silk and long caftans of muslin, with the addition of a fanciful little scarf fringed at the ends, and worn jauntily across one shoulder and under the other arm. Their caps are made of pasteboard covered with ray-coloured silk, embroidered and studded with precious stones or pearls. The form of a Parsee's shirt is a matter of vital importance, both in regard to respectability and religion. It must have five seams, neither more nor less, and be made to lap on the breast exactly in a certain way. Both sexes wear around the body a double string, which they loosen when a prayer, and which is worn under the skin, and which is to be removed, and yet suffer dire poverty, if he has higher wants than for those things, it is indeed, "what man above a savage has not;" and again, "charity is a question of degree, too; a man who owes more to his wife than his wife to him, shall perhaps pily poor men, dolts over his own charities, preach patience to the needy, and be all the time almsmen himself as much as Lazarus who sits at his gate."—*The New Quarterly Magazine*.

NELSON'S CELEBRATED SIGNAL.

His lordship came to me on the poop, and after ordering certain signals to be made, about a quarter to noon he said— "Mr. Pascoe, I wish to say to the fleet—England confides that every man will do his duty;" and he added, "You must be quick, for I have one more to make, which is for close action." I replied, "If your lordship will permit me to substitute the word 'expects' for 'confides,' the signal will sooner be completed, because the word 'expects' is in the vocabulary, but the word 'confides' must be split." His lordship replied in haste, and with seeming satisfaction, "That will do, Pascoe; make it directly." When it had been answered by a few shots in the van, he ordered me to fire a broadside for the signal for close action, and to keep it up. Accordingly I hoisted No. 16 at the topgallant masthead, and there it remained until shot away.—*Memories of the Life of Admiral Cuthbert*.

SIEMSEN & CO., Agents.

1023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

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